

20 YEARS OLD

Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1916.

Circulation of

Bulletine has the largest ation of any paper in Eastern eticut and from three to four larger than that of any in ich. It is delivered to over of the 4,053 houses in Norand read by ninety-three per of the people. In Windham delivered to over 900 houses, annum and Danielson to over and in all of these places it maidered the local daily. Bulletin is sold in every and on all of he R. F. D. in Eastern Connecticut.

CIRCULATION

CRISIS NOT PASSED.

of the Austrian embassy in this ry, believes that his government be quick to "satisfactorily ad-the matter. From that it is to ill immediately disavow the act has in the case of the Ancona, ethod of reasoning being appar that the commander of the sub in policy of the Austrian govis of course entirely possible, is difficult to believe that even to be satisfied with repeated dis when the promises of the dual

y are being violated as fast method of submarine warfare h it agrees to follow, they can only d upon as a subterfuge to keep for something which they do such with the concerning a matter

disavowal amounts to nothing with its sub ers it discloses a situation which of be tolerated and unless that

n who were killed in a coasting nt when a bobsled, in an enr to avoid an auto which had pped on the course, was drivto a telegraph pole, resulting in among the issues of a presidential of death of two and the pos-

st in the country and they were st in the country and they were st in the country and they were st in the country and they weather it is producing.

Court records show that some people have a peculiar idea as to how they should start the new year right. iding there as a measure of on to life and limb. Under Ptances the distressing acwas only such as might have anticipated. It was the logical and the action taken now in the course until necessary reg-a for it can be adopted is only should have been done a long

the situation at Caldwell beis no regulation as to their use as to coasters or vehicles, even the coasters as they do in many ces slide onto and across the c car tracks so that as the result general conditions which sur-silding it is surprising that are not more accidents of the high occurred in the New Jer-. It is apparently a matter safety first principles should ed for the protection of the the children as well as reliev-added responsibility of those alghways in the pursuit of bus-adopting regulations for such playsrounds.

FEED THE BIRDS.

terest that a West Willington as in birds and what he is ter and food is just what a imber of other bird lovers but the state and New England They delight in having the contrators and investigations.

in their appeal "to give them hayseed, their from the barn floor, crumbs, scraps of meat, bones and suet; anything catable and they will repay you a thousand fold by their work in the garden and orchard all the spring. Fasten the meat scraps and suet securely in the trees and see how eagerly the chickadees and woodpeckers will go to it. Put out chaff or grain for the quall and meadowlarks in the bas-

strange of meat, bones and suet; anything catable and they will repay you a thousand fold by their work in the garden and orchard all the spring. Fasten the meat scraps and suet ascurely in the trees and see how eagerly the chickadees and woodpeckers will go to it. Put out chaff or grain for the quall and meadowlarks in the pasture. They work all summer long eating insects."

The brids render a valuable service aside from being delightful company and whatever effort, is required in feeding is insignificant in comparison with the service they render.

A DEPLORABLE SITUATION.

Despite the existence of laws, the knowledge of right and wrong and public opinion there is suit a number of states which have not been able to remove the blot caused by the lynchings which take place each year within their limits. In view of the conducting which take place in that commonwealth the past year as in any other state. Its record of eighteen first equals that of Mississippi and Alabama combined, esch having had after two would have gone away other state. Its record of eighteen first equals that of Mississippi and Alabama combined, esch having had nine. It is more than occurred in Arkaneas, Florida and Texas, each of which had five and it just equals that only the course of the work and the course of the work and the course of the work and the was burnt the color of a brick, and his hair stood every which way, but you would think that Derby out at the club one Saturday and when we came into the clubhouse of the conducting which was burnt the color of a brick, and his hair stood every which way, but you would think that the course of the briggest concern tempt of law and order were reported. Even the states where only one such

"But you never can count on women! Of course, it was six months later and at a dance that she saw Derby again, and he was in his glad rags and his complexion had faded out to a white man's color and all that—but Derby is Derby, you know! What did my wife do but look right of the stuation. The matter there rests with the people and he responsibility for such a shamed record falls entirely upon them for cless public sentiment sanctioned the a state of affairs it would have sen ended long ago and the number lynchings for 1945 would show a ful record falls entirely upon them for state which tolerates the taking of life in the way it is done in Georgia, claim to having established the highest standards of justice. There is civilization.

THE TARIFF. In discussing the possibilities of the ampaign for the next presidential the tariff would not continue to be an issue. Though he may hold the opinhave been adjusted long ago or that it should be a subject free from polthat the business of the country is bound to feel the effects of the uncerthat question is settled and settled right. There can be no stability if every four years the tariff is to be torn asunder without regard to the effects life of the country, but with consideration solely for the carrying out of

consideration of those which are availtolerated and unless that able as they apply to the conditions stens to do what its charge of the country. If the tariff continues eves it will and gives full explann of its position, the crisis between
countries has by no means passed.

UNREGULATED COASTING.

aldwell N. J., is in mourning bewithout regard to partisanship, but
with the nation's needs in mind as
supported by the cold hard facts which supported by the cold hard facts which exist, or which might be made more available through the services of a tariff commission, it can be safely, quickly and effectively eliminated from

fatal injury to the young man was steering.

Campaign, but not until their fatal injury to the young man was steering.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

January isn't winning any praise or friends over the character of the

There is plenty of evidence that European countries did not include peace among their New Year's reso-

It is a same demand that exists in many states for new laws which will make it necessary to enforce the existing ones.

Whatever pessimism has prevailed the accident was not so different what prevails in many commutation what prevails in a second with the departure of 1915,

With the new passport rules in effect it is possible that those securing such papers will appreciate what is

Even as the members of the Ford peace party realize a mined sea offers no more attractions to neutrals than

The man on the corner says: There appears to be a steady improvement in other vehicles, but it is the same old model for the water wagon. chief of its army, but apparently it was easier to fill that position than

it will be to secure a new army. Now that Turkey is seeking a hundred million dollar lean from Germany possibly the kaiser might induce Bel-gium to provide the necessary coin.

Without going into Baypt it looks as They delight in having the sters and insectivorous and they are doing all drive which the Russians are making in Bessarabia,

Reforming a reformer may be, as declared, one of the hardest things under the sun, but those who oppose have no conscientious scruples when it comes to launching an attack.

It might not have been courteous according to General von Bissing's book of etiquette to have referred Edith Cavell's case to the kaiser, the only man who could have saved her, but it would have been at least hu-

THEIR WIVES' MEMORIES

much resemblance to himself attired in a golf rig as a butterfly did to a caterpillar, and that nobody on earth was expected to recognize the yellow and crimson butterfly among the rose bushes as the brown caterpillar one had knocked off his neck a few weeks reviews. So why one arther than the control of the second of the lar one had knocked off his neck a few weeks previous. So why on earth was I making such a fuss? She doesn't seem to have the least trouble remembering women. If, after a casual introduction a year before, she meets a woman she spots her instantly as the Mrs. Smith who wore the seal brown velvet with the topaxes at the Uppity club's annual reception. the Uppity club's annual reception.

And if Mrs. Smith is wearing the brown velvet made over and smothered and disguised in tulle and satin and dewdads, you bet your life she recognizes the dress as well as Mrs. Smith! It's a caution!"

"I know it's clampity agreed the

Smith! It's a caution!"

"I know it," glommily agreed the Hyde Park man. "I've suffered so severely that nowadays I say sternly to Beryl: 'You are going to meet Mr. and Mrs. Jenks to-night! For heaven's sake, take a long look at Jenks, because he's on the membership committee of the club I want to get into! Make a good impression. Make him think we are somebody! Get his face fixed in your mind so that the next time you see him you'll know him from the milkman or the grocery boy!"

"Beryl is really anxious to please sometimes, so she tries to obey me.

set upon as a subterfuge to keep ountry writing notes and negot for something which they do itend to respect.

There has been a sufficient demonstration to the effect that unless this country and its lawmakers are governed by the facts surrounding that great question when it comes to enacting legislation a deplorable situation is bound to prevail. It is not necessarily new facts that are demanded in the month of the result of failure to in touch with its submarine com-

into her ear that here comes Jangler, whom she met on the steamer, and for heaven's sake, speak! 'Where?' says Imogene in a troubled, wild voice, staring over the surrounding land-scape in all directions except at Jangler.

sey or Kansas, Jangler has passed be-low the line of vision and all the rest of his life thinks my wife is a haugh-ty, stuck up person, instead of a gen-tie little creature who wouldn't say 'Scat' to a rabbit.

Australia Has 150,000 Recruits.

"We want over 9,000 a month—that is the irreducible minimum," said the irreducible minimum," said the irreducible minimum," said the irreducible minimum," said the senator George F. Pearce, minister for defense, a few days ago in reference to recruiting in Australia.

"The army council has asked us to increase our percentage of reinforcements for the expeditionary forces. We have been sending them forward a in a proportion of from 10 to 15 per cent.—a total of about 6,500 per month. It has now been asked that we shall increase this to 20 per cent. which will mean over 9,000 a month. This intimation should stimulate recruiting throughout the commonwealth as it shows that the need for men is increasing, rather than decreasing. I feel sure that the manhood of the commonwealth will be capable of keeping up the requisite supply for the front." Thus far about 150,000 men have enlisted in Australia.

Gligandra, a town of 2,500 inhabitants in the wheat region of New South Wales, has since blossomed into war fame by reason of the fact that a squad of 30 volunteers from that place have started on a 320-mile march to Sydney, to go into training there. The residents of the town contributed a thousand dollars toward the initial cost of the march and all along the route donations of cash, and articles of general use are being made by interested men and women and at almost every stopping place fresh men are joining as volunteers. The movement was originated by the captain of the Gligandra Riffe club, William T. Hitchen, a storekeeper, and has the approval of the defense department.

The march is attended by many picturesque features. Most of the men have lived all their lives on the western plains of the state, among the wheat fields, and a number of them, including a former Methodist minister named Lee, have, like Cincinnatus in the old days in Rome, left their ripening crops to be reaped by neighbors while they do to war. Lee is a good speaker as he is doing most of the speechmaking for the

A group of forty-five South Sea Island volunteers, also recently arrived in Wellington, New Zealand, from the

The War a Year Ago Today Jan. 4, 1915.

Russians occupied Suczawa and again threatened Cracow.
Turks ravaged Persian territory.
British ships shelled Dar-es-Salaam, German East Africa.
French aviators dropped bombs near Brussels.
Germans put Young Turks under oath to support existing regime.

THE VELVET HAMMER A Good Natured Treatment in Verse of Some of Norwich's Prominent Men

By ARTHUR BROOKS BAKER



GEORGE B. LINTON

SOME years ago he left the mill to join our fine police, to make the deeds of wicked men diminish, pause or cease. It was extremely kind of him to help the city out and see that crime did not become too chesty hereabout, though that was long before the day of swarming friends of speed, who greet

WE need some careful discipline to keep us in control, to help us curb the fresh and wild impulses of our soul. The gentle admnostions printed in the books of law we often shoot to pieces in a manner coarse and raw; and civic calm would disappear before the howling mob, but for our wise and careful George, who's always on the job.

WE hardly need to state the fact, so easy of belief, that he has long ago acquired the velvet job of Chief. For crime has ceased to flourish—it has sort of petered out, and George, as well as other cops, is getting sleek and stout—our people tend to such a same and law-ibiding drift that our police are large and round instead of lean and swift.

THE Chief's a friend of nicotine and dotes upon his puff, and if you hear him swearing off you'll know that it's a bluff. He likes to wear sufficient clothes to keep him dry and warm, but frequently appears without official uniform, for which he's oftened criticised with pharisale stress by those who entertain the bug of fashionable dress,



Everything Is Greatly Reduced Come and look around as all garments are tagged with Clearance Price

When the natives left the Cook

When the Germans first occupied Lods permanently they found the industries in a bad way because of a shortage of coai, due to the crippling of the mines by dynamiting, and to the difficulty of getting freight cars in which coal could be imported. This difficulty was overcome, but coal no some began to come in than a This difficulty was overcome, but coal no sooner began to come in than a shortage of raw materials tied things up, and, if it continues, will bring every factory in Lodz to a standstill not later than March, it is estimated. If this condition of aisirs comes it is feared that the present very great need will increase, and that thousands will-face starvation.

Lodz in the past has been a large importer of cotton, both from America and from Turkestan. Neither market is now open to them. The little that remains from old supplies is being doled out in quantities sufficient to allow a few of the mills to operate three days a week. About 40 per cent

three days a week. About 40 per cent of the full quota of laborers in the textile mills now work 30 hours a

chants, who were required to back the paper with securities and credit in twice the sum of the issue. This paper flows back and forth and tem-porarily supplies the needs of the population, but will be taken up grad-ually by the notes of the proposed na-tional bank which is to be established for all Poland about the first of Yan. for all Poland about the first of Jan-

Lods's debt gradually piled up be Lods's debt gradually piled up be-cause with the withdrawal of the Rus-sians all taxation ceased. The Ger-mans found it out of the question to impose taxes for the simple reason that the people had no money with which to pay them. In place of col-lecting taxes in fact, the Germans have had to pay out some 2,000,000 marks to the wives of reservists and pensioners whose incomes from the

marks to the wives of reservists and pensioners, whose incomes from the Russian government have stopped, and in addition are feeding between 100,-000 and 150,000 of the population.

A force of 900 German-speaking Polish policemen has been appointed to take the places of those who fied with the Russians. The old force consisted, on paper and the payrolls, of 400 men, in actuality of only 300, hardly one of whom remained on December 6, 1914.

Until February of this year the ad-

6, 1914.

Until February of this year the administration of Lodz was purely military. Hindenburg at that time ordered the creation of a city government after the German model, with a mayor and a city council. This latter body, which at the start had to appointed, eventually will be elected from the Polish, German and Jewish population. There are at present some 600,000 persons living in Lodz and its suburbs. About one third are Jews, 100,000 German and the balance Polish.

100,000 German and the balance Polish.

The industrial crisis has been helped by the emigration of some 30,000 Lodz workers to Germany, where working conditions are more favorable than ever before in history. Thirty thousand, however, are little better than a drop in the bucket in a city where not only men but women and children have always been workers.

The government has installed both a coal and a meat monopoly, for the purpose not only of regulating the distribution of the available supply but also to stop the pernicious activity of speculators. The police president of Lodz, von Oppen, has charge of the distribution of coal to wholesalers and factories, where the civil magistrate of Lodz watches over the distributions to the people direct.

OTHER VIEW POINTS

This is the time of the year when shrewd buyers visit the big and little stores and pick out real bargains. Holiday stocks are being marked down to the lowest limit in prices and everything possible is being done by the merchants to clear the shelves to make room for the New Year supplies. Persons who buy now will buy well.—Hartford Post.

the liners of her ally, Japan, and en-able her to use the route through the Suez canal with safety.—Bridgeport Standard.

The State Highway Safety league of Massachusetts asks that applicants for licenses as automobile operators be compelled to pass examinations as to their mental, moral and physical fitness. A bill to this effect, seeking to prevent accidents, rather than to punish drivers by suspending their licenses for 30 days, is up in the Massachusetts legislature.—Waterbury Republican.

On Christmas day 24 patients in the Cook County hospital at Chicago died. That made a sad Christmas for died. That made a sad Christmas for many people. "They were talked to death," asserts Dr. R. T. Vaughn, the night warden, and goes on to explain that the municipal authorities against the protests of the physicians permitted 4,000 visitors in the institution on the holiday. The excitement was too much for the weaker patients. On Sundays and holidays the death rate always rises, says the doctor. The killers and those who abet them are not brutal; only stupid.—Hartford not brutal; only stupid.—Hartford

A man who expects to do large things must be impervious to ridicule. The people who envy his success will always find his ideas absurd. Hence it is excellent practice to make and keep a resolution in the face of the jeers of one's friends. After you find you cannot do it, you have an excuse for quitting if it seems best. But usually the resolution proves permanently useful. New Year's resolutions are said to be out of fashion. Perhaps that is because one day a year for new beginnings is so inadequate. Every day in the year ought to bring some new purpose and larger hope.—Meriden Journal.

of the full quots of laborers in the textile mills now work 30 hours a week.

In addition to the food, and fuel shortage that exists today everywhere in Poland, Lodz was particularly handicapped from the very start by a shortage of cash. The Russians had taken every rouble they could lay their hands on, and such factories as were running could pay off their hands only with difficulty.

The city accordingly was necessitated to issue paper currency in 20 and 50 kopeks, and one and five rouble notes. A total of 12,600,000 roubles was put out. Of this sum, 1,550,000 roubles were issued on the strength of the promised loan of 2,000,000 roubles from the Russian government. This sum had been promised before the German occupation to help Lodz bear the expenses of the war, but only 350,000 roubles have been paid.

The balance of the issue was guaranteed by industrial firms and merchants, who were required to back the paper with securities and credit in twice the sum of the issue. This thorities mean business and very sel-dom will it take the trouble to do its part unless it has some such vigorous reminder.—Ansonia Sentinel.

> ITALY'S TWIN CITIES ARE NOW REBUILDING

Messina and Reggio di Calabria Recovering From Earthquake of 1908 The twin cities of Messina and Reg-glo di Calabria which were wrecked by earthquake in 1908, are, after sev-en years of hesitation, just now be-ginning to rebuild themselves along permanent lines. Notwithstanding all the time that has elapsed since the disaster, the havoc still to be seen

"B-R-R-RI" "SNOWBIRDS." THINLY CLAD, ENJOY LIFE



Holiday stocks are being marked down to the lowest limit in prices and everything possible is being done by the merchants to clear the shelves to make room for the New Year supplies. Persons who buy now will buy well.—Hartford Post.

Japanese liners are said to have abandoned the route through the Sues canal, owing to the danger of being torpedoed by the hostile submarines infesting Eastern Mediterranean waters, and to be taking the longer route around the Cape of Good Hope, lengthening the voyage to England by a fortinght. It must be a source of disappointment to the Japan Mail Steamship company that England, with her control of the seas, cannot protect

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merica.
The barracks were splendid for The barracks were splendid for their temporary purpose—easily transported, quickly put up, comfortable, sufficient shelter and clean. But they were not intended for permanent habitations, and having been used as such, there is reason for the querelous complaints of them so common among the natives. The corrugated iron roofs catch all the heat possible and the wooden walls guard it and add to it, instead of spreading a coolness of their own as do stone walls. Vermin lodges readily in the joints of the boards and it is impossible to clean the wooden dwellings by simply by sloshing a bucket of water over the interior which is the customary Italian way of cleaning their stone houses.

Worst of all, the crowding neces-sitated just after the earthquake by Three-toed horses were still the limited number of accommoda-tions available has not been improved in seven years, Indeed, in many hous-es seven years have added soveral more human beings to he lodging. It is probably the general spread of this condition that has finally forced the inhabitants of Reggio and Messina to

* With this enforced decision, a remarkable advance in wages in the building trades has appeared. The fact that work has been seriously begun coincident with the war has only aggravated the situation—there are few men available to do the work, just when there is more work to do. It is an advance taste of what conditions will be all over Europe when the war is over and all the hundreds of cities of northern France, Belgium, Poland, Galicia, Serbia and Turkey have to be rebuilt again afteh ravages of war.

Poland, Galicia, Serbia and Turkey have to be rebuilt again aften ravages of war.

In Sicily, every man who can lay a brick straight or put a few stones together with the aid of cement has a job ten hours a day. The average wages in the building trades, which before the earthquake was no more than \$1.25 to \$1.50 a day, now ranges from \$1.75 to \$2, or even higher. Even unskilled labor, of which there has always been an excess in Sicilly at 50c to 75c per day now commands \$1 to \$1.25 merely to tear down the walls. In spite of paying these higher wages, the building contractors are making what, for Sicily, are fortunes. The contract to build a seven room house runs to 30,000 lires—roughly \$6,000—and the stone is the volcanic stone found in every Sicilian field and the cement with which it is put together is delivered by boat within easy hauling distance of the work, at a minimum freight charge.

Among the few things left by the

Among the few things left by the earthquake in Messina, among bits of carved stone walls of churches and graceful arches flung off into

there is even greater than that in war torn Ypres or gutted Louvain. With a few exceptions, every single house will have to be rebuilt from the very foundations. A very few have been rebuilt already—the station, two hotels, the building in which is lodged the royal earthquake relief commission, a bank or two, a temporary hospital and the local building of a world-wide American concern. But the great mass of the people still live in the wooden barracks furnished them by the Americans who sprang to the rescue of the stricken cities—though already almost all have forgotten that these buildings came from America.

The inscription reads: "Messina remembers with grief the terrible carthquake of December 1894"—and the whole hillside, covered still with meaningless wreckage, the shapeless them by the Americans who sprang to the rescue of the virgin before which a candle still burns. The inscription reads: "Messina remembers with grief the terrible carthquake of December 1894"—and the whole hillside, covered still with meaningless wreckage, the shapeless them by the Americans who sprang to the rescue of the virgin before which a candle still burns. The inscription reads: "Messina remembers with grief the terrible carthquake of December 1894"—and the whole hillside, covered still with meaningless wreckage, the shapeless them by the Americans who sprang to the rescue of the stricken cities—though already almost all have forgotten that these buildings came from America.

Could the traveler in Nebraska.

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Could the traveler in Nebraska restore the landscape of late Tertiary time, he would find himself surrounded by scenes greatly different from those of the present. The swampy lowlands were covered with vegetation similar to that now growing in moist climates farther south. Camels and liamas were abundant, and during the Pliocene epoch great ground sloths and glyptodonts, whose relatives now live in South America, inhabited western Nebraska, Mastodons with tusks on both the upper and lower jaws, much like those of the Miocene epoch, still persisted. Short-legged rhinoceroses remained abundant, and there was a great variety of wolf-like carnivora. Sabertoothed tigers and true cats, some of them considerably larger than the modern tigers, were also abundant. Three-toed horses were still numerous but the modern genus Equs was not among them. One of the most curious animals of the time in Kansas and Nebraska was a gopher-like rodent that had two large horns on its nose. Its enormous claws indicate good burrowing powers and its horns also may have been used in digging.

One of Teddy's Pretty Ways. Medill McCormick, leader of the progressive party in Illinois, says Mr. Roosevelt said nothing to him about being a candidate. Oversight, perhaps. It is a way T. R. has. That's what drove Vic Murdock, the Kansas leader, into the trenches.—New York Evening Telegram.

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